

light

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, MAY 13, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era.

The Anti-Slavery Convention, for which all classes in your city were so long and so earnestly preparing, began its session on Tuesday the 27th of April, and closed on the evening of the 29th. The hall in which it met, the most commodious and the city, was nearly filled through the day and crowded at the night sessions: the last night large numbers (some think a thousand) were present, and the Convention adjourned. Last year the Convention met in the western part of the city, in rather out-of-the-way place, and was attended by a very few persons. Last year the Convention met in the western part of the city, in rather out-of-the-way place, and was attended by a very few persons. Last year the Convention met in the western part of the city, in rather out-of-the-way place, and was attended by a very few persons.

that the world which we would grow here on his neighbor's ruin may know that here is the place for him to go. The Convention are seeking a home and good work may know that, even in the whiskey-drenched West, there is a place for him who will do the work of Temperance. "Thus far, but no farther!" Till it that the workers for sobriety, morality, and the American people, broad land, may think God, and take courage.

The new law goes into effect on the first Monday in May. On the same day our Territorial Temperance Society meets. An enthusiastic one is expected.

The first steamer from Galena reached St. Louis on Wednesday morning, bringing 200,000 passengers. Our navigation would be open considerably earlier, were it not that the law remains in the hands of the courts. It is longer than in other parts of the Mississippi. Everything seems to promise a large immigration and active season. Many are, however, for the ratification of the Indian treaties—a measure which we may reasonably fear, when the respective claims of the Senator and half a dozen Generals to the White House have been duly adjusted. In haste, C. G. A.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the First Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at its annual meeting in New York, May 11th, 1852.

Resolved, That American Slavery develops cumulative evidence of its sinfulness, its hostility to the progress of civilization, and its influence on the world, its disastrous influence upon the religion, social order, literature, and renown of the United States, and that it is a crime against the welfare of man, and hateful in the sight of God.

2. That the continuance of Slavery at this time, in this Republic, with the number of slaves augmented from half a million to three millions, is a crime against the welfare of man, and hateful in the sight of God.

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could be appointed under all the circumstances, and the place which the committee have desired for the Convention, in the month of the year, since almost all the delegates can leave home, spend two days at the Convention, and return home in time to attend to their business.

The regular call, in full, will be prepared and issued hereafter. It is respectfully recommended to the friends of the Convention, to be ready to receive the call, and to be ready to receive the call, and to be ready to receive the call.

Chairman First Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to name a Time and Place for holding the Convention.

INDIANA.—An Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Butler, Dekalb county, on the 1st of April. Lyman Holbrook, Chairman. The following resolutions were adopted.

1. That the Creator made of one blood all that dwell on the face of the earth; that He created them all free and equal, and that no respecter of persons, but that all men, of whatever color, condition, or color, are alike the objects of His care.

2. That as the Creator has given the earth to the children of men as a common possession, and that He has made no distinction of a portion of the race to one corner of the earth, and says, "hitherto shall come, but no farther," is unjust and tyrannical.

3. That the freedom of speech and of the press are the strongest safeguards of liberty; and that support of them is the strongest labor of devotion.

4. That slavery, in all its forms, is a sin against God, and a crime against man.

5. That American slavery is "the vilest that ever saw the sun;" carrying all the calamities of Slavery to its climax, and doing the most blighting influence upon the morality and prosperity of the entire nation.

6. That the "Fugitive Slave Law" is a flagrant usurpation of rights, human and divine, making humanity a crime, and kindness a sin, and resolving this Government into a despotism.

7. That the thirteenth article of the Constitution of Indiana is a shameful violation of the rights of the United States; unjust and tyrannical, degrading the character of the State.

8. That Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, and to refuse slave States admission into the Union.

9. That it is the duty of every freeman, and especially of the free States to support men for the Presidency and every other prominent office, and such men only who pledge themselves to support the rights of the colored people, and to the free extension of slavery.

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MONDAY, MAY 10.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an inquiry into the expediency of the late legislation, in relation to the extension of twenty cents from the monthly wages of seamen in the merchant service, to the wages of sailors in the United States Navy.

The bill granting land to Florida, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Pensacola to Mobile bay, and to Chattahoochee river in Georgia, was taken up, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

The House went into Committee, Mr. Hilbard, of New Hampshire, in the chair, and took up the bill for the relief of the Freedmen.

After various propositions to amend had been rejected, the first section was passed as amended, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

That portion requiring the parties to make oath that they are not worth five hundred dollars was struck out, to make the second agree with the first section as already amended in that particular.

The bill was passed, as were the other sections, with one or two amendments, and one proposed by the Committee on Agriculture, providing that settlers under the act should be required to give them alternate sections of land, and that pre-emption rights shall not be interfered with.

The Committee on Living being negatived, as were the other sections, the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to a conclusion with reference to the business before the House.

DRAYTON AND SAYRES.—The Liberator in an article commencing last week, on the subject of Mr. Sumner's silence on the slavery question, says:—

"In January last, a petition for the release of Drayton and Sayres from their dreadful imprisonment at Washington, was presented to Mr. Sumner, to be taken before the Senate; but he has not yet taken any action upon it."

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, objected to the resolution as being out of order. Mr. Carter, of Ohio, contended that the House ought to know what the Committee on Printing were about, whether they were transcribing the authority with which they are invested. It was his desire, he said, not to let the House know what the Committee were doing, unless they should be found to merit it.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Sumner did not press his motion, and the resolution was ordered to be printed.

The yeas and nays having been taken on Mr. Evans's motion, it was carried—yeas 122, nays 44.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, moved to insert the words "Senate and House of Representatives" in the resolution.

Mr. Bayly's object in proposing the amendment was to ascertain the number of higher law members in the House. By the law of the House, the House of Representatives is not to be a joint committee of both Houses, but during the present session there had been an attempt to control the law.

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THE BILL EXTENDING THE TIME FOR THE PAYMENT OF DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON BY THE RAILROAD RAILROAD.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to amend the bill, so that it should apply to the payment of duties on railroad iron by the railroad railroad.

The bill was passed, as were the other sections, with one or two amendments, and one proposed by the Committee on Agriculture, providing that settlers under the act should be required to give them alternate sections of land, and that pre-emption rights shall not be interfered with.

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THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE.—This Conference met in the Broad street Church, Boston, on the 1st instant.

About one hundred and sixty ministers were in attendance, and Bishops Waugh, Morris, and Jones, presiding.

Some four or five new bishops are to be elected. Bishop Hannin has resigned.

Among the important subjects of consideration are, the decision of Judge Nelson in the lawsuit brought by the M. E. Church South, and the question of the representation. A memorial on the subject has been referred to the committee of twenty-nine—one from each conference—with instructions to give the memorial a hearing.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The House resolved to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday, to allow the Hall to be put in summer trim. The House adjourned.

THE VERY LATEST.—The New York Courier and Enquirer informs its readers that Mr. Webster is now the most popular man in the country, and will without doubt receive the nomination of the National Whig Convention.

THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA adjourned last Tuesday week, after a session of four months. Its principal acts were, the re-appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court, and the election of the judges of the Superior Court.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was lately in the neighborhood of New York, expecting a reinforcement of three hundred Germans from the interior of Texas.

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO took a recess last Monday week, till the 31st of May in November next.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The People of Massachusetts, according to law, are to vote upon the Maine Liquor Law on the 3d June next.

ITEMS BY THE EUROPA.

The steamer Europa arrived at New York on Monday night, with accounts from Liverpool to the 24th ultimo.

Among her passengers is Mr. Fenwick O'Connor, a member of the British Parliament, who is in great demand at Liverpool, and had advanced 1/2d.

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...sending physicians can employ for the millions of the Lunge. Also in milder cases of the disease, the patient may be cured by one of the most interesting testimonials we receive from a man who have found it efficacious after it is almost to childhood.

Everywhere it is used and cured by a practice of every one. It is sealed and protected by a law, and consequently can be relied on as genuine.

It is favored here to furnish the community with such intrinsic superiority and worth as should be a sufficient reason for its use. It is a secret, which this has by repeated and outcries that it is; and trust by great care and attention, it will be a new agent which they can rely on and the afflicted with a remedy that will do as medicine can do.

DR. JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists.